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POPULATION, EMPLOYMENT, AND INCOME PROJECTIONS

At this season of numerous forecasts for the year ahead, it seems appropriate to present in the accompanying article forecasts of certain aspects of the Nebraska economy for a much longer period.

The projections, based on analysis by an impartial outside agency, present a rather gloomy picture. Some may feel that they are inconsistent with the articles in our November and December issues describing the state's new economic development program. It should be remembered, however, that nearly all states have similar programs aimed at industrial expansion, that most of them are probably older, more intensive, and better financed than the one in Nebraska, and that such efforts are necessary even to hold our own in comparison with other states.

It is to be hoped that Nebraskans who do not like the picture of the future presented in the accompanying article will regard it, not as an insult, but as a challenge. We cannot meet this challenge, however, merely by trying to attract industries from other states. If they really wish to prevent the accompanying predictions from coming true, Nebraskans must demonstrate the ingenuity and initiative to conceive and develop - and the willingness to finance - industrial, trade, research, educational, and service enterprises and activities on a scale hitherto unknown.

The rosy future we all desire for the state will not come automatically or easily. It must be actively sought and bought by hard, sustained, courageous, intelligently directed, unified effort on the part of all segments of the state's economy.

E. S. W.

Inquiries relating to projections of state population, labor force, and categories of employment are the most frequent among the dozens of requests for information received each day at the Bureau of Business Research. Such inquiries come from researchers in other departments of the University, from state and local governmental units, public and private agencies and individuals - all of them from persons interested in making plans for the future based on statistical probabilities. It is good news, therefore, when projections based on painstaking research and acceptable methodology become available. Thus it is thought that there will be general interest throughout the state in the projections cited in the tables that are integral to this article.

Significantly, some of the most thoroughgoing studies that involve projections as far in the future as the year 2000 have been made by governmental agencies concerned with outdoor recreation, rather than by agencies concerned with business and industrial growth. The study which is the basis for this article and which contains detailed projections for Nebraska and the other states is a report of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission (ORRRC) to the President and the Congress. The study, which was done several years ago by the Commission staff, the National Planning Association, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor, is thought by many researchers to be one of the most reliable sources of information with respect to state projections. It has been used as the basis for specialized projections by a number of other agencies, which have in all cases accepted the source projections as being generally reasonable.

Specific purposes of the study were to determine recreational wants and needs of the American people in the years 1976 and 2000, what resources are available to fill those needs, and what public policies and programs should be recommended to insure that the needs are met. The Commission uncovered so much information of potential interest to (Continued on page 4)

TABLE I
PROJECTED TOTAL POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE IN THE WEST NORTH CENTRAL REGION, BY STATE, 1976 AND 2000
(In Thousands)

	Total Population, July						Total Labor Force, Annual Averages		
	All Ages			14 Years and Over					
	1976	2000	% Increase	1976	2000	% Increase	1976	2000	% Increase
Total United States. .	229,526	349,215	52.1	166,172	246,383	48.3	95,297	141,907	48.9
West North Central	18,368	25,890	41.0	13,297	18,279	37.5	7,473	10,322	38.1
Minnesota	4,297	6,293	46.5	3,073	4,389	42.8	1,770	2,540	43.5
Iowa	3,266	4,514	38.2	2,372	3,198	34.8	1,324	1,793	35.4
Missouri	5,003	7,015	40.2	3,704	5,066	36.8	2,062	2,833	37.4
North Dakota	695	890	28.1	488	609	24.8	276	346	25.4
South Dakota	796	1,083	36.1	560	742	32.5	318	423	33.0
Nebraska	1,719	2,368	37.8	1,239	1,665	34.4	699	944	35.1
Kansas	2,592	3,727	43.8	1,861	2,610	40.2	1,024	1,443	40.9

Source: ORRRC Study, Table B-3, p. 42. Calculation of percentage increases by Bureau of Business Research.

Business Summary

October's dollar volume of business in Nebraska (Table I) rose 13.0% from October, 1966 while the physical volume rose only 6.5% from a year ago. For the U.S. the dollar volume increased 8.5% and the physical volume rose 4.0% from the October, 1966 levels. Gasoline sales (-0.7%) was the only Nebraska indicator declining from year-ago levels. In October Nebraska's construction activity index (+29.2%) was above the same month a year ago for the first time since September, 1966.

Retail sales for Nebraska (Tables III, IV, V) in November were 2.0% above November, 1966. Hard goods continued to hold down total sales with a 1.6% decrease from November, 1966; soft goods had a 3.0% increase. The primary factor affecting hard goods was the decline of automobile sales throughout the state. Total hard goods, excluding auto sales, show a 9.1% increase over November a year ago. Grocery stores (+9.9%) again exerted a strong positive influence on soft goods. It should be noted, however, that all sales data reported are unadjusted for any price changes.

The index of city business indicators (Table VI) rose in 15 cities over November, 1966, with a corresponding 3.5% rise in the state index.

All figures on this page are adjusted for seasonal changes, which means that the month-to-month ratios are relative to the normal or expected changes. Figures in Table I (except the first line) are adjusted where appropriate for price changes. Gasoline sales for Nebraska are for road use only; for the United States they are production in the previous month.

E. L. BURGESS

I. NEBRASKA and the UNITED STATES

OCT Business Indicators	Per Cent of 1948 Average Nebraska	U.S.	Per Cent of Same Month a Year Ago Nebraska	U.S.	Per Cent of Preceding Month Nebraska	U.S.
Dollar Volume of Business	301.6	334.5	113.0	108.5	102.8	100.5
Physical Volume of Business	203.0	216.8	106.5	104.0	100.1	100.1
Bank debits (checks, etc.)	225.7	329.4	108.7	107.8	92.7	98.9
Construction activity	309.0	182.1	129.2	104.2	129.9	100.6
Retail sales	146.5	177.0	102.3	98.9	93.4	96.9
Life insurance sales	327.5	454.9	108.9	116.4	97.5	104.5
Cash farm marketings	266.4	149.0	107.2	91.7	117.6	95.9
Electricity produced	361.2	438.8	103.5	107.1	107.8	102.9
Newspaper advertising	152.5	139.4	101.2	93.9	101.5	99.6
Manufacturing employment	161.0	125.1	103.6	99.4	100.0	100.0
Other employment	139.6	161.8	102.9	104.3	100.3	100.2
Gasoline sales	178.8	215.2	99.3	101.8	74.5	100.7

II. PHYSICAL VOLUME OF BUSINESS
Percentage of 1948 Average

Month	Nebraska 1966-67	U.S. 1966-67
October	190.6	209.2
November	185.2	207.3
December	194.2	209.6
January	189.1	213.4
February	206.7	214.6
March	198.6	216.3
April	191.6	217.6
May	195.7	216.2
June	198.7	219.5
July	196.9	217.6
August	203.2	219.5
September	202.8	216.5
October	203.0	216.8

III. RETAIL SALES for Selected Cities. Total, Hard Goods, and Soft Goods Stores. Hard Goods include automobile, building material, furniture, hardware, equipment. Soft Goods include food, gasoline, department, clothing, and miscellaneous stores.

NOV City	No. of Reports*	Per Cent of Same Month a Year Ago Total	Hard Goods	Soft Goods	Per Cent of Preceding Month Total
THE STATE	851	102.0	98.4	103.0	105.8
Omaha	89	102.9	100.2	105.1	111.0
Lincoln	80	113.4	117.9	109.7	105.8
Grand Island	34	103.5	104.4	102.8	98.5
Hastings	31	101.3	99.9	102.6	106.4
North Platte	21	99.4	92.5	104.2	104.5
Fremont	33	107.3	105.7	108.8	107.0
Fairbury	26	103.9	106.5	101.7	91.6
Norfolk	33	107.4	110.6	104.5	121.6
Scottsbluff	31	91.3	89.5	93.0	103.6
Columbus	27	99.7	96.8	103.3	106.3
McCook	20	95.8	100.5	90.8	111.7
York	28	96.0	86.8	101.8	101.2

IV. RETAIL SALES, Other Cities and Rural Counties

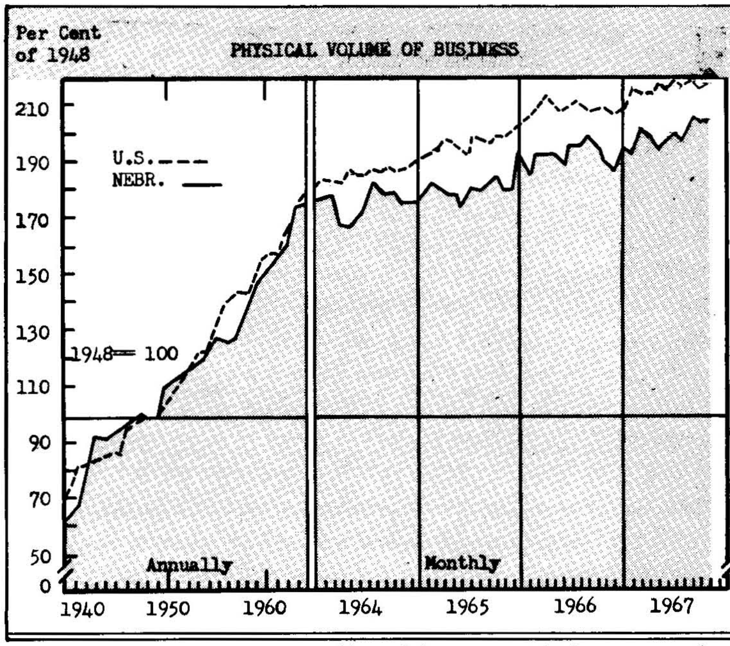
NOV Locality	No. of Reports*	Per Cent of Same Month A Year Ago	Per Cent of Preceding Month
Kearney	21	104.2	102.4
Alliance	30	96.3	109.8
Nebraska City	21	93.8	104.9
Broken Bow	16	105.2	97.7
Falls City	15	105.7	105.9
Holdrege	20	102.7	97.5
Chadron	22	99.1	95.4
Beatrice	22	96.1	99.3
Sidney	23	103.1	106.1
So. Sioux City	13	86.4	99.6
Antelope	11	81.5	94.4
Cass	23	104.0	100.4
Cuming	13	94.8	80.7
Sand Hills**	24	99.4	103.2
Dodge***	12	105.2	127.5
Franklin	10	93.9	120.3
Holt	14	114.3	128.1
Saunders	17	95.9	99.1
Thayer	10	94.7	98.1
Misc. Counties	61	96.3	108.8

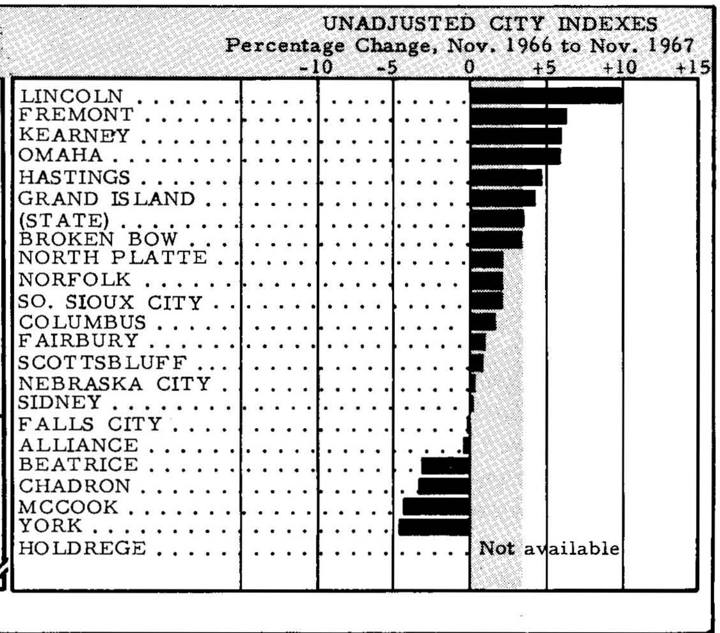
**Hooker, Grant, Dawes, Cherry, and Sheridan Counties
***Outside Principal City

V. RETAIL SALES, by Subgroups, for the State and Major Divisions

NOV Type of Store	Per Cent of Same Month a Year Ago Nebraska	Omaha and Lincoln	Other Cities	Rural Counties
ALL STORES****	102.0	106.3	100.7	98.7
Selected Services	95.5	95.7	102.4	88.5
Food stores	106.1	108.2	105.6	104.5
Groceries and meats	109.9	111.8	110.4	107.6
Eating and drinking pl.	100.0	102.1	95.6	102.3
Dairies and other foods	101.2	104.8	106.2	92.5
Equipment	109.1	132.2	99.1	95.9
Building material	102.3	120.8	95.5	90.6
Hardware dealers	104.2	114.1	105.0	93.4
Farm equipment	128.3	197.3	95.3	92.2
Home equipment	114.0	120.1	101.8	120.2
Automotive stores	91.1	91.2	96.0	86.2
Automotive dealers	84.9	87.2	94.6	73.0
Service stations	102.7	106.9	102.0	99.3
Miscellaneous stores	99.9	104.1	98.3	97.2
General merchandise	96.3	101.3	92.0	95.7
Variety stores	99.3	97.0	101.6	99.3
Apparel stores	100.7	107.6	99.9	94.7
Luxury goods stores	109.9	118.3	107.7	103.8
Drug stores	101.4	104.6	99.3	100.4
Other stores	97.7	97.8	100.4	94.9

****Not including Selected Services





Figures on this page are not adjusted for seasonal changes nor for price changes. Building activity includes the effects of past as well as present building permits, on the theory that not all building is completed in the month the permit is issued. E. L. B.

VI. CITY BUSINESS INDICATORS

NOV — Per Cent of Same Month a Year Ago

State or City	City Index	Bank Debits	Building Activity	Retail Sales	Electricity Consumed	Gas Consumed	Water Pumped	Postal Receipts	Newspaper Advertising
The State	103.5	105.2	170.4	102.0	108.5	99.2	101.9	105.0	99.6
Beatrice	96.8	115.4	94.2	96.1	98.0	107.4	78.2	NA	96.4
Omaha	105.9	107.1	194.8	102.9	107.6	106.9	102.8	106.8	99.8
Lincoln	109.9	106.3	265.5	113.4	110.4	109.5	97.2	114.8	99.0
Grand Island	104.2	110.2	140.4	103.5	104.5	100.8	107.5	100.5	- - -
Hastings	104.6	99.0	431.4	101.3	127.9	97.4	113.8	104.2	95.4
Fremont	106.3	104.0	131.5	107.3	111.6	NA	91.8	102.2	NA
North Platte	102.2	113.2	103.8	99.4	110.1	101.8	103.7	85.2	94.1
Kearney	106.0	104.7	129.6	104.2	109.0	140.5	102.5	89.7	NA
Scottsbluff	100.8	109.8	277.3	91.3	97.1	103.0	89.1	93.1	121.3
Norfolk	102.2	97.1	101.2	107.4	109.0	96.4	103.3	116.5	95.3
Columbus	101.6	92.5	57.5	99.7	113.0	105.7	96.3	104.8	107.5
McCook	95.7	92.7	90.7	95.8	100.7	93.5	NA	101.5	108.4
Sidney	100.2	109.9	148.9	103.1	99.4	98.0	85.9	71.4	NA
Alliance	99.7	116.2	124.9	96.3	101.5	95.3	105.6	81.4	91.4
Nebraska City	100.3	93.1	221.4	93.8	102.2	90.5	104.9	114.2	NA
So. Sioux City	102.2	98.5	51.6	86.4	128.9	108.7	NA	115.3	109.9
York	95.3	94.0	43.7	96.0	105.6	104.2	91.6	97.1	- -
Falls City	99.9	93.6	54.3	105.7	113.5	130.4	101.7	98.5	93.4
Fairbury	101.0	93.2	121.4	103.9	106.0	NA	119.4	88.7	87.4
Holdrege	NA	NA	NA	102.7	NA	104.6	NA	NA	97.2
Chadron	96.7	98.9	79.9	99.1	120.1	95.5	95.4	79.4	NA
Broken Bow	103.4	98.7	175.9	105.2	112.2	96.8	104.9	84.2	104.7

NOV — Per Cent of Preceding Month (Unadjusted)

State or City	City Index	Bank Debits	Building Activity	Retail Sales	Electricity Consumed	Gas Consumed	Water Pumped	Postal Receipts	Newspaper Advertising
The State	101.5	97.2	111.3	102.4	101.3	142.5	87.4	97.2	105.1
Beatrice	103.7	85.8	162.5	96.5	106.2	179.7	96.7	NA	108.2
Omaha	105.4	92.5	113.0	106.8	99.4	117.6	90.6	109.9	105.4
Lincoln	98.4	92.2	81.7	101.9	100.2	159.7	85.8	99.4	108.1
Grand Island	98.0	96.9	93.6	95.2	100.0	179.8	100.0	93.0	- - -
Hastings	108.7	104.3	240.2	103.0	118.6	161.9	89.7	94.0	109.0
Fremont	99.3	90.0	120.5	103.3	100.9	NA	77.3	103.1	NA
North Platte	101.8	103.3	102.1	101.4	105.4	220.2	64.0	84.6	100.3
Kearney	105.9	138.5	124.2	99.6	76.2	226.9	65.9	93.8	NA
Scottsbluff	102.3	120.7	102.1	100.4	111.6	195.4	76.6	78.6	95.0
Norfolk	109.0	100.1	130.4	117.0	117.2	149.0	78.3	92.4	101.5
Columbus	121.6	NA	NA	102.8	105.4	168.8	NA	NA	109.4
McCook	105.4	89.5	113.2	107.6	100.7	185.4	NA	93.9	107.9
Sidney	93.2	92.8	68.5	103.2	107.6	203.1	66.7	83.7	NA
Alliance	102.4	125.7	88.2	106.8	107.2	228.5	55.5	89.7	105.8
Nebraska City	100.8	94.7	90.9	101.5	102.7	147.2	98.4	102.4	NA
So. Sioux City	110.1	89.7	120.6	95.8	121.9	242.4	NA	102.2	92.8
York	101.0	88.4	96.0	97.6	104.1	139.6	96.1	106.1	- - -
Falls City	100.9	96.0	75.0	102.2	101.5	152.8	87.8	103.9	125.7
Fairbury	97.6	113.4	163.3	88.8	104.3	NA	99.7	86.0	84.1
Holdrege	NA	NA	NA	94.6	NA	304.0	NA	NA	121.0
Chadron	101.3	123.2	83.9	91.7	99.5	194.5	58.1	112.6	NA
Broken Bow	105.0	122.1	285.4	94.8	103.3	179.1	75.8	91.5	100.0

(Continued from first page) officials at all levels of government and to other agencies, however, that it has made available many special reports from its own staff, from public agencies, universities, nonprofit research organizations, and individual authorities. The statistical reports contain data and projections for Nebraska and other **states** in the West North Central region which have been used in preparing the tables that accompany this article. In many instances Bureau of Business Research calculations have been made in order to present the data more meaningfully.

Population Projections Are Hazardous

All persons who work in the area of population projection, including those who did research for the ORRRC Study, recognize that it is extremely hazardous to make projections of state populations. Since the biggest source of differential population change is migration, since migration is acutely sensitive to economic conditions, and since experiences of the past are not necessarily a guide to future migration patterns, few projections by state have been made, especially for so distant a year as 2000.[1]

There are several approaches to the projection of state populations. All of them represent more or less mechanical extrapolations of past relationships into the future, and thus are less reliably based than are the national totals projected in components. One of the methods is the component-ratio method used by the Bureau of the Census, which appears to be as accurate as any, but which, like all other methods, is subject to considerable error. Unfortunately, the error tends to grow as longer periods of time are covered by the projections.

The major continuing trend in population redistribution in the United States is that the population center has been moving steadily westward along the 39th parallel and presently lies in south-central Illinois. Researchers find that in the last several decades, however, other subsidiary trends have developed which will probably continue for the next several decades. As cited in the ORRRC Study: "**Three** of these trends are: (a) a generalized movement out of rural areas and small towns and into large cities;[2] (b) a movement out of the Southeastern states, especially by nonwhites, into the large industrial cities of the east-central and eastern-midwest industrial belt; (c) the continuing trend of population away from the New England and upper-midwestern areas and toward the Far West and the Southwest."[3]

Assumptions Concerning Migration

Since the first trend affects migration within states as well as across state lines, it is most fittingly analyzed in terms of the growth of metropolitan areas. The last two types of migration have been taken into a major consideration in the ORRRC Study, however, because they are of great importance in projecting future state and regional population trends. In making the projections cited in tables accompanying this article, no implicit birth or death rates were considered because the researchers believe migration to be much more important in determining the growth patterns. Their assumptions concerning migration were made as follows:

(a) The "high" migration projections assume the annual migration of 1950-1958 prevails to 1970 and then a return to the annual migration of 1940-58.

(b) The "low" migration projections assume that between 1958 and 1980 the migration will be half that of 1940-58.

It is assumed that in both the "high" and the "low" models the changes in the proportion that each state is of total U. S. population from 1980 to 2000 will correspond to changes in these proportions between 1970 and 1980. A comparison of the high and low migration projections indicates that the **percentage** differences to 2000 are rather modest even though the absolute figures differ substantially. Judgment projections of population by state consistent with a judgment projection of the national total also were prepared by the ORRRC and were based on a high migration assumption.

Projections of state population have thus been made on various alternative bases, with Nebraska, which ranked fifth in population among the seven states in the West North Central region in the 1960 Census, retaining the same rank in all projections and with about the same proportion of the regional population as in 1960. (See Table I.)

More significant, **perhaps**, are the projections for the region as a percentage of the total population of the United States. In 1960 the region had 8.6% of the nation's total; by 1976 the percentage is expected to drop to 8%, and by 2000 to 7.4%. Economic planners are, therefore, faced with the prospect that state and regional population growth will continue, as it has in recent years, at a somewhat slower rate than that of the nation as a whole.

Techniques of Projection

Techniques used for making projections of population and labor force for each state, as well as estimates of the future employment for industries and occupations, are explained in detail in the ORRRC Study, but due to space limitations are not outlined here. This information will be made available, however, to any Business In Nebraska readers who are interested in the methodology involved in the various series of projections herein reported.

In Nebraska both the proportion of the total labor force and the proportion of those aged 14 years and over to the total population are projected to show very slight declines from 1976 to 2000. The decrease in the proportion of the labor force is projected to be less than one percentage point, and the decline in the age group 14 years and over is expected to be 1.7 percentage points. It is anticipated that the annual average total labor force will be 699,000 in 1976, or 40.7% of the total population, and 944,000 in 2000, or 39.9%. The numerical increase in the labor force is expected to amount to a 35% gain in the 24-year period 1976 to 2000, compared to an expansion of 37.8% in total population of the state. The population growth in Nebraska is projected to be somewhat below the

TABLE II
STATE CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, WEST NORTH CENTRAL REGION, 1947, 1957, AND 1976 PROJECTED

	Thousands of Employees 1947	1957	1976	Percent Change 1947 to 1976
U. S. Total	57,900	64,960	90,100	55.6
West North Central:	5,430	5,665	7,107	30.9
Minnesota	1,186	1,257	1,617	36.3
Iowa	949	965	1,254	33.3
Missouri	1,639	1,704	2,156	32.1
North Dakota	221	216	218	- 1.4
South Dakota	233	228	232	- .4
Nebraska	**522**	**542**	**650**	**24.5**
Kansas	680	753	980	44.1

Source: ORRRC Study, Table F-8, page 316. Percent change calculated by Bureau of Business Research.

[1] ORRRC Study, page 11.

[2] This trend is complicated by the fact that as the large cities grow larger and their area of dominance spreads further and further into what had been open country, many of those whose economic and social roots are in the large cities may, nevertheless, take up residence in rural areas or small urban places distant from the central city.

[3] ORRRC Study, page 11.

regional gain of 41.0%, and substantially below the national growth, 52.1%. The increase in the population 14 years and over is projected as 34.4% in the state, 37.5% in the region, and 48.3% in the nation, while the comparative respective percentages of average labor force growth are 35.1, 38.1, and 48.9.

Structure of Nebraska Employment

Projections of the structure of Nebraska civilian employment indicate a drop from 222,700 in 1947 to 196,600 in 1976 in commodity industry categories. In Table II it may be seen that the national increase in civilian employment, 1947 to 1976, is expected to be 55.6%, the regional, 30.9% and Nebraska's, 24.5%. Thus the percentage gain for the state is expected to be considerably less than half the percentage increase anticipated for the nation, and 6.4 percentage points less than for the region. Of the seven states in the region, Kansas is expected to have the highest percentage of increase in state civilian employment, 44.1%; Minnesota, second, 36.3%; Iowa, third, 33.3%; Missouri, fourth, 32.1%; Nebraska, fifth, 24.5%, as given above. It is predicted that state civilian employment in North Dakota will decline 1.4% and in South Dakota, .4%.

It is anticipated that there will be a drop in Nebraska agricultural employment from 168,000 in 1947 to 99,300 in 1976 and an increase in manufacturing employment from 54,700 to 95,300 in the same period. This means that the percentage of state civilian labor force in commodity employment is expected to decline from 42.7% in 1947 to 30.3% in 1976; that the agricultural decrease will be from 32.2% to 15.3%; and that manufacturing employment will increase from 10.5% to 14.7%.

Trade employment, including both wholesale and retail trade, is expected to increase nationally from 1947 to 1976 by only 70.5% in contrast to employment in services which is projected to gain by 174%. The same trends are expected in the region and in the state, but it is anticipated that the regional gain in trade employment will be only 44.9%, and the state gain even less, 31.1%. In growth of services employment, the region and the state are also expected to be slower than the nation, with percentages of 129.7 and 114.3, respectively.

Major Occupational Groups

Projections were made as to the percentage distribution of total employment in the state by major occupational groups. According to this projection the largest percentage will be employed as clerical and kindred workers, 14.76%, followed closely by professional and technical persons, 14.35%, and farmers and farm workers, 13.65%. The percentages employed in the first two categories conform quite closely to the percentages expected to be employed in the same categories in the region and in the nation. The percentage of farmers and farm workers projected for Nebraska, however, is more than 3 1/2 percentage points above that for the region and more than 8 percentage points above the nation.

In percent distribution of nonagricultural wage and salary worker employment by major industry division, wholesale and retail trade combined are expected to account for 23.6% in Nebraska in 1976. The state percentage is about the same as that of the region and the nation. Projected employment in government in the state (20%), however, is considerably above that expected for the West North Central states and the country as a whole. It is anticipated that more than 15% of those in nonagricultural employment in Nebraska will be in service and miscellaneous employment, a percentage which is also above the regional and national figures. The state is expected to lag, both the region and the nation, however, in manufacturing employment, with only 18%, compared to 24% and 30%, respectively.

Although agricultural employment in the United States is projected to drop 46.4% from 1947 to 1976, the regional decrease will be less, 42.6% and Nebraska's even lower, 40.9%. Commodity industry employment is expected to increase in the nation by 6%; decline in the region, and the state by 9.7%, and 11.7%, respectively, while the respective increases in non-commodity industry employment are expected to be 93.0%, 63.3% and 51.4%.

In the region as a percent of national industry, both commodity and non-commodity industry employment are projected to drop 1.5

TABLE III
COMMODITY AND NON-COMMODITY INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT, 1947 AND 1976
(Thousands)

	COMMODITY INDUSTRY								
	Agricultural		%	Manufacturing		%	Total*		%
	1947	1976	Change	1947	1976	Change	1947	1976	Change
U. S. Total	8,510.0	4,560.0	-46.4	15,400.0	21,150.0	37.3	24,890.0	26,390.0	6.0
West North Central	1,511.0	867.0	-42.6	848.8	1,261.2	48.6	2,409.3	2,175.6	-9.7
Minnesota	305.0	178.2	-41.6	195.8	282.2	44.1	516.0	479.9	-7.0
Iowa	284.0	211.6	-25.5	150.2	215.1	43.2	437.5	429.0	-1.9
Missouri	350.0	160.6	-54.1	348.4	474.4	36.2	709.1	640.4	-9.7
North Dakota	107.0	61.6	-42.4	6.3	5.2	- 17.5	114.1	68.8	-39.7
South Dakota	106.0	62.5	-41.0	11.4	12.6	10.5	119.7	77.3	-35.4
Nebraska	**168.0**	**99.3**	**-40.9**	**54.7**	**95.3**	**74.2**	**222.7**	**196.6**	**-11.7**
Kansas	191.0	93.2	-51.2	82.0	176.4	115.1	290.2	283.6	- 2.3

	NON-COMMODITY INDUSTRY								
	Trade		%	Services		%	Total*		%
	1947	1976	Change	1947	1976	Change	1947	1976	Change
U. S. Total	11,880.0	20,250.0	70.5	7,180.0	19,680.0	174.1	33,010.0	63,710.0	93.0
West North Central	1,169.3	1,694.1	44.9	615.2	1,413.2	129.7	3,020.5	4,931.2	63.3
Minnesota	259.8	378.0	45.5	141.8	349.3	146.3	670.0	1,137.2	69.7
Iowa	205.0	304.1	47.3	99.0	222.0	124.2	511.4	825.1	61.3
Missouri	364.8	529.7	45.2	201.5	455.6	126.1	929.7	1,515.2	63.0
North Dakota	42.6	48.8	14.6	19.6	39.1	99.5	106.7	149.2	39.8
South Dakota	44.4	51.8	16.7	21.9	44.0	100.0	113.1	154.7	36.8
Nebraska	**112.2**	**147.1**	**31.1**	**59.3**	**127.1**	**114.3**	**299.3**	**453.1**	**51.4**
Kansas	140.5	234.6	67.0	72.1	176.1	144.2	390.3	696.7	78.5

*Totals for Commodity Industry Employment include also mining employment. Totals for Non-Commodity Employment include such categories as: finance, insurance, and real estate; contract construction; and transportation, communications, and public utilities, including government enterprises.
Source: ORRRC Study, Tables F-9 & F-10, pp. 338-363. Percent change calculated by Bureau of Business Research.

percentage points from 1947 to 1976. In Nebraska as a percent of regional industry, however, the decrease in commodity industry employment is expected to amount to only .2 percentage point, and of non-commodity employment, .7 percentage point.

Manufacturing Employment to Increase

Nebraska has been making significant strides in employment in manufacturing, and the increase is expected to accelerate through 1976, with a projected gain from 1947 of 74.2%, almost twice as much as in the nation, 37.3%, and substantially above the region, 48.6%. In employment in fabricated metals manufacturing, the state increase is projected at 414%; the gains in employment in manufacture of instruments are set at 229%; increases in printing employment, 152%; and both in nonelectrical machinery and primary metals, 100%. In each of these categories, the growth projected for Nebraska is considerably above that for either the region or the United States.

According to the ORRRC projections, employment in manufacture of food and kindred products will decline both numerically and relatively in the period 1947-1976, but percentagewise the decrease in the state is expected to be below that of the region by over 2 percentage points. Although this category of manufacturing employment is expected to show a decrease in the nation over the same span of time, the national drop is projected to be much less - only 6.37%, contrasted to a decline of 29.5% in the region, and 27.3% in the state.

Personal Income in 1964 Dollars

Figures on personal income, personal income per capita, and gross product originating by state were expressed in 1959 dollars in the ORRRC Study, but since this information expressed in 1964 dollars has been made available from other sources, that series is incorporated here and is shown in Table IV.

Total personal income in Nebraska is projected to increase by 114.9% from 1950 to 1975, whereas per capita personal income is expected to increase only 69.7% in the same period. Growth of total personal income in the region and the nation is projected to be much greater than in the state, 130.3% and 166.3% respectively. In percentage gain in per capita personal income, the Nebraska figure is projected to be 9 percentage points below both the national and regional percentages.

Expressed in 1964 dollars, per capita income in Nebraska increased $341 from 1950 to 1960--from $1,881 to $2,222--and is expected to climb an additional $970 to $3,192 by 1975. In the nation, the increase from 1950 to 1960 was $408 (from $1,906 to $2,314), and is projected to rise $1,092 by 1975 when it will amount to $3,406. Thus the gap between state and nation in per capita income is expected to increase from $92 in 1960 to $214 in 1975.

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In gains in gross product originating in the state, from 1950 to 1975, Nebraska, with 118.2%, is projected to trail the region, 129.5%, and the nation, 155.0%. Dollarwise in terms of 1964 constant dollars, the gross product originating in the state increased from $3,144 million in 1950 to $3,980 million by 1960, a gain of 26.6%. By 1975 the total is projected to be $6,859 million, an increase of 72.3% from 1960. Percentagewise, the state increase from 1960 to 1975 is expected to be only 3.3 percentage points less than in the region, and 10 percentage points less than in the nation. This would seem to indicate that with concerted statewide effort in the next 8 years, Nebraska could easily catch the regional rate of growth and more closely approximate that of the United States.

Fiction readers might not concede that the study is as fascinating as a novel but to persons who care about the shape of things to come, including information and data on a wide spectrum of challenging topics, the latest best seller is clearly outclassed.

It has been pointed out by the authors of a new book entitled The Year 2000 that there is good reason to estimate the look of tomorrow, for if the world at the beginning of the 21st century were to be as "intellectually unprepared" for change as it was in 1929, 1941, and 1947, it would be "subjected to some very unpleasant surprises." What is true of the world, and the nation, applies also to the state.

DOROTHY SWITZER

TABLE IV
PERSONAL INCOME, PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME, 1950, 1960, AND 1975 PROJECTED

	Personal Income (Millions of 1964 Constant Dollars)						Personal Income Per Capita (1964 Constant Dollars)					
	1950	1960	% Change 1950-60	Projected 1975	% Change 1950-75	% Change 1960-75	1950	1960	1950-60	Projected 1975	% Change 1950-75	% Change 1960-75
U. S. Total	288,152	416,425	44.5	767,229	166.3	84.2	1,906	2,314	21.4	3,406	78.7	47.2
West North Central	25,373	33,484	32.0	58,436	130.3	74.5	1,800	2,152	19.6	3,219	78.8	49.6
Minnesota	5,347	7,403	38.5	13,611	154.6	83.9	1,786	2,164	21.2	3,133	75.4	44.8
Iowa	4,855	5,823	19.9	9,839	102.7	69.0	1,852	2,110	13.9	3,166	71.0	50.0
Missouri	7,291	9,939	36.3	16,896	131.7	70.0	1,848	2,300	24.5	3,375	82.6	46.8
North Dakota	998	1,155	15.7	1,979	98.3	71.3	1,621	1,825	12.6	2,831	74.6	55.1
South Dakota	1,013	1,321	30.4	2,256	122.7	70.8	1,554	1,925	23.9	2,988	92.3	55.2
Nebraska	**2,491**	**3,157**	**26.7**	**5,352**	**114.9**	**69.5**	**1,881**	**2,222**	**18.1**	**3,192**	**69.7**	**43.7**
Kansas	3,378	4,686	38.7	8,503	151.7	81.5	1,764	2,150	21.9	3,319	88.2	54.4

Sources: Survey of Current Business, July, 1965. Values expressed in 1964 dollars using the implicit price deflator for personal consumption expenditures. 1975 projections from news release, National Planning Association. Percentages calculated by Bureau of Business Research.